"The Case Against SOCIALIZED FARMING"—new Supplement just off the press. Recently-passed farm bill will raise food prices and taxes, yet was passed only because Big City Betrayal Bloc (named on page 756) voted for it. These 56 Democrats—taking orders from JFK—fear city bosses more than they fear their own constituents whom they consider "too damn dumb" to understand. ORDER SUPPLEMENTS with coupon on page 767.

Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 40 October 6, 1962 Section 1 — News

CUBA: *US needs firm leader* .....(751)
STOCKS: *Why the new market drop?* .....(752)
GOLDWATER: *Exposes real labor game* .....(752)
NIXON: *Hits Brown on Reds* .....(753)
STRAUSS: *Gags on JFK moonshine* .....(754)

Safety Valve Session: Reports from the hinterlands to both party headquarters in Washington, mail from constituents and press dispatches all stress mounting concern among the people about Cuba, despite JFK's rhetoric and promises in speeches.

The most revealing thermometer, however, as old hands here well know, is Congress talking in uninhibited debate. That's what occurred last week in the well of the House of Representatives when numerous members debated the proposal to give the President power to call up 150,000 reservists, as well as a resolution on Cuba. Here are some of their comments:

Clarence J. Brown (R.-Ohio) said he didn't know whether the action was "wise or needed," but hoped it would show the world the US stands firm. However, he noted, the previous call-up a year ago failed to halt the Russian build-up in Cuba.

Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.) recalled that the Administration "last time" promised thereafter it would build up the regular Army so as to avoid a call-up of reservists.

William Colmer (D.-Miss.): "It's the easy way to meet an overwhelming demand from the country to take some positive action."

Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.) remarked acidly: "I suppose we'll get some decisive action [on Cuba] from the Administration when Russian troops land in Miami, but not before."

Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.) said the call-up would impress Khrushchev about as much as a falling leaf in a forest and offered an amendment authorizing the President to call up 1,000,000 reservists to make some impact on Nikita.

William G. Bray (R.-Ind.) said: "We chose not to win" at the Bay of Pigs; we "surrendered" Laos to the Communists; Khrushchev now says "Americans are too liberal to fight." "The only man who can furnish the leadership necessary to restore the US moral and spiritual strength of yesterday" is the President, said Bray.

Bruce Alger (R.-Tex.) termed the call-up a "puny effort," a "political gesture." He added that, although the President fears "rash talk" among Americans on Cuba, the "graver danger is not rash talk but indecisiveness and lack of policy. All we need is some guts and a firm leader."

Five Southern House members noted that more effort is applied to curb Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi than to stop the Russian arms build-up in Cuba. (Inevitably some Washington taxi drivers, always sharp kibitzers of politics, were asking: "Why send troops to Mississippi instead of to Cuba?")

Off-the-record debate in the cloakrooms divides between those who say the US has no policy, firm or not—has "abdicated" responsibility over Cuba—and those who assert the Kennedy Administration does know what it is doing (or pretending to do). Actually, the second school of thought, says Senator Kenneth Keating (R.-N.Y.), was right in alleging the Administration has made a deal with Khrushchev—to ditch Cuba for Berlin, or vice versa.

They further point to a column in the Washington *Daily News*, September 22, by Scripps-Howard columnist Virginia Prewett. This writer notes that some of JFK's advisers, such as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and McGeorge Bundy, don't want to make a move on Cuba now. She remarks: "Some of our President's advisers hold to the 'historical thesis' that in time the political systems of the US and Russia will move toward each other. So why risk anything to snatch Cuba out of the Communist camp when we're all moving in the same direction anyway?" With such advisers giving this kind of advice to the President, the picture of JFK's real attitude on Cuba is clarified.

• Scarcely noticed in the press was the report issued (September 19) by a House Armed Services Committee, recommending an immediate build-up of air defenses in the southeastern United States—specifically, improved fighter interceptors and protection against missiles in that area. Representatives L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.) and F. Edward Hebert (D.-La.), who wrote the report, said that while the

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whole country was vulnerable to intercontinental ballistic missiles, the threat from enemy planes or from missiles launched from ships, submarines or hostile territory "remains a concern to the southeastern United States."

Revolt of the 17 Million: The recent sharp stock market drop, involving billions in losses for investors, has puzzled Wall Street, but Capitol Hill perceives an answer. Millions of investors (as distinct from traders and institutions) failed to "buy in" as the market slid, and few on Capitol Hill doubt the reason.

Stock brokerage branch offices out among the grass roots have complained in recent months that they transact little business. The politicos interpret this as the inevitable refusal of small investors to venture further into stocks at a time when the future of business profits remains so clouded. The investors, even those who note only the headlines, probably understand that the Kennedy Administration has not modified its anti-business, pro-labor-boss policies and therefore they decline to support the market.

Specifically, it would be surprising if the investing public failed to note the pro-labor course of the Administration in respect to the labor conflicts in the aerospace and Chicago and North Western Railway cases, as well as the irresponsible antics of the Steelworkers Union at a time when the steel industry remains in such sad decline.

Republic Steel Company has cut its dividend; most investors know that US Steel and other companies, in directors' meetings in October, must weigh the possibility of cutting or eliminating their upcoming dividends.

Hence, politicos ponder the possibility of the "revolt of the 17 million" becoming a factor in the November elections. As the New York Stock Exchange estimated last July, 17,100,000 Americans over 21 own stock in publicly-held corporations—"nearly one of every six Americans is a share-owner." The Investor's Union of America (Box 1058, Oklahoma City 1, Okla.) has sprung up to try to make these share-owners realize their political power and exert it for a sound dollar and fiscal solvency. (See "Investor's Union Gains Strength," HUMAN EVENTS, September 22.)

Another organization recently fired a volley in defense of the investors' right to receive political and legislative information from companies in which they have shares. The Investors League, Inc. (234 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.), founded in 1942, wants a court challenge of the constitutionality of an amendment to the pending tax bill.

This amendment, known as the Cooper Amendment, would disallow as a deductible business expense for tax purposes the cost of informing stockholders on legislative matters affecting their investments. The League says the amendment forces "wholesale censorship" upon the "17,000,000 men and women who own shares in American business," while labor unions are permitted to spend millions of dollars for legislative activity.

Labor Strategy: Senator Barry Goldwater last week, in a major speech in the Senate, gave an illuminating answer to the puzzle—which worries legislators—of why the Administration has had Arthur Goldberg (and now his successor W. Willard Wirtz) running all over the country trying to settle each labor dispute separately.

Why, it has been asked, does not Kennedy invoke laws on the books (like Taft-Hartley) to solve these disputes, or ask for new laws? Goldwater unravels the mystery of this "men, not laws" strategy so typical of the New Frontier.

He says the labor bosses want no legislation of any kind and have so informed the President. "They know too well that once you open up the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin acts for any kind of legislative proposal you open up a veritable Pandora's box which could result in the enactment of provisions that labor would not like."

Why doesn't Kennedy act to curb the union power (the danger of which, says Goldwater, JFK "appreciates")? The Arizonan bluntly gives the answer: "The labor bosses have turned thumbs down on a legislative program now. Of course when the labor bosses speak, President Kennedy listens. He must, for he owes much of his political life to labor unions." Therefore, the Senator points out, JFK resorts to "extra-legal, jerry-built" procedures to cope with the "endless labor crises" of recent months. To solve the problem, Goldwater promises to introduce legislation to bring about a balance between labor and management.

Foreign Aid: The Chairman-designate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Maxwell Taylor, was thrust into the front ranks of foreign aid defenders by the Administration last week to persuade the Senate to restore the drastic cuts in foreign aid appropriations made by the House. Fresh from a tour of South Vietnam, Taylor told members of the Senate Appropriations Committee that any slashes in the Administration's aid requests could turn the grave situation in Southeast Asia for the worse.

The obvious implication of Taylor's remarks was that a reduction in aid will somehow curtail vital military deliveries to our allies. What Taylor said lacks persuasiveness. The Senate Republican Policy Committee, in a meticulously documented memorandum made public last week, showed a monumental $90.4 billion in foreign aid spent by the United States since 1944, of which only $28.9 billion has been used to shore up the military defenses of our allies. A whopping $61.5 billion has been spent for economic aid, much of it on various socialistic schemes.

General Taylor also stressed that economic aid was vital in helping these underdeveloped countries achieve stability. Yet almost on the heels of Taylor's remarks, the General Accounting Office

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issued a 170-page report charging that a massive five-year American foreign aid program encouraged corruption and stunted economic growth in Korea. The GAO, Congress' chief fiscal watchdog, charged that the main cause of the failure of the $200-million-a-year program was its size—"beyond the capacity of the Korean economy to absorb it productively."

Cuban Blockade: Reports of frantic Administration attempts to prevent our allies from supplying Russia with ships used to deliver war goods to Cuba are being highly overplayed, according to knowledgeable observers in the Capital. When one burrows underneath State Department press releases, says one reporter, the United States doesn't actually appear to be pressing our allies on this matter at all.

A September 24 UPI dispatch, in fact, particularly stressed that Secretary of State Dean Rusk was not engaged in a "hard sell" campaign to prevent our allies from allowing Russia to use their ships, but was simply trying to "persuade" our allies that Cuba was more than an American problem.

Reginald Maudling, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated on the "Meet the Press" television program last week that Rusk's "persuasive" campaign was so gentle he wasn't even aware of it. He said the US had not asked Great Britain to stop supplying vessels for Communist shipments to Cuba but his country would probably agree to do so if requested by the Kennedy Administration.

Even with this lackadaisical attitude on the part of the United States, West Germany—on its own—has stopped allowing the Soviets to use its ships for such purposes.

What has really jolted Diplomatic Row, however, is a piece of news in the Washington *Daily News* which revealed (September 21, 24) that a National Maritime Union official has accused the US embassy's labor attache in Rome of encouraging the Italian government to force striking Italian seamen to sail two supply ships to Fidel Castro. The seamen were out on strike in order to enforce a worldwide boycott of Cuba planned by patriotic seamen around the globe.

The same Scripps-Howard newspaper reported a statement made by "one of the labor world's most respected figures" who also charged the State Department with blocking the actions of American seamen who have called for a boycott of Cuba.

Part of the statement read: "A massive boycott of non-Communist ships carrying cargoes . . . to Cuba will sweep the seas of the world next month—if the US State Department doesn't interfere. It always has. The last boycott of Cuban shipments by American waterfront workers was smashed by the State Department. That's a flat charge . . . There are dockers who will testify that someone in Dean Rusk's department said, in effect, you run your union, leave foreign policy to us."

California: Reports from California indicate Nixon's gubernatorial campaign against incumbent Edmund G. "Pat" Brown has spurted ahead in the past two weeks. The Brown camp is said to be suffering from a sort of intense apathy, as the colorless Governor seems unable to galvanize the grass roots.

What has apparently brought a new burst of voter support for the former Vice President has been his vigorous blasts at Brown for ignoring renewed Red efforts to infiltrate the Golden State. Newspaper surveys show the public is deeply aroused over this issue which Nixon has brought to the center stage in the campaign.

Contrary to the liberal press, Nixon is not dredging up an old red herring. Special Communist investigators in Washington, D. C., and California in recent years have been aware of rising Red activities on the West Coast. California's Democrats, as HUMAN EVENTS pointed out last week, admit that 30 to 35 Communists may have infiltrated local Democratic party organizations.

Brown's ignorance concerning the Communist issue has caused reactions unfavorable to his bid for re-election. When Nixon suggested Fifth Amendment witnesses should be denied the privilege to speak in tax-supported schools, Brown rebutted that no subversives had appeared "on a university campus in the four years I have been a Governor." Nixon then unveiled a roster of persons who have been speaking in the state's schools and have ducked behind the Fifth Amendment.

Among those Nixon named was Clinton E. Jencks, who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1959. "Most remarkable of all," says Nixon, "Clinton E. Jencks appears on the 1960-61 and 1961-62 payroll of the University of California as a teaching assistant in the Department of Economics."

• Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union—kicked out of the CIO in 1950 for its pro-Communist leanings—has endorsed Brown.

UN: The Union of South Africa's Foreign Minister last week unleashed a slashing attack on the United Nations to its face. Undeterred by the fact that the UN General Assembly had censured his country for criticizing other African countries, Foreign Minister Eric H. Louw raked the UN for ignoring "principle." "Instead," he said, "there has developed the application of what I last year described as 'the double standard'—one standard for the strong, and another for the weak; or more often, one standard for a particular group of states, and a different standard for another group."

Louw extolled a statement last August by former President Herbert Hoover in which Hoover called

THE REV. DARRELL MOORE, Church of the Nazarene, Emporia, Kansas: "HUMAN EVENTS is the one source of news that I depend upon to keep up to date."

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for a "new appraisal [of the UN]. Now we must realize that the UN has failed to give us even a remote hope of lasting peace. Instead, it adds to the dangers of wars which now surround us."

Louw comments: "The leaders of the free world would do well to ponder the ideas of this wise and experienced ex-President, who in the past has been a national leader and able administrator."

Drug Legislation: After less than two months in office, new Health, Education and Welfare chief Anthony J. Celebrezze has already begun acting like a New Frontiersman, particularly in his treatment of the private business community.

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, who writes a medical column for the New York *Times*, has accused Celebrezze of proposing new drug regulations without even meeting with the drug companies informally for an exchange of views. Yet now many of Celebrezze's proposals are incorporated in new drug legislation pending before Congress.

More important, Dr. Rusk, after talks with scores of leaders in the scientific community, stresses that the new proposed drug regulations, instead of improving "the already high standards imposed by the drug industry on clinical testing . . . might accomplish the reverse."

The purpose of the proposed regulations, writes Dr. Rusk, should be to encourage more testing and larger scale trials. But "the nature of the proposed regulations, the impingement on confidentiality of patient records, and the legal risks to which investigators would be subject should tend to reduce the number of physicians interested in doing this type of research."

Dr. Rusk also leaves the obvious implication that by the time a physician could obtain bureaucratic approval to use an experimental drug on a dying patient the patient might have given up the ghost. In the United States, writes Dr. Rusk, new medical compounds are given the most rigid series of tests on animals in the world. The ethical drug industry tested 114,600 substances in 1958; only 40 became marketable.

Military in Space: The President's project to make the US first on the moon could be only a multi-billion-dollar "spectacular" show if we do not build into the effort a strong military factor—so said Lewis L. Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, last week.

In speaking thus, it is obvious that Strauss was seeking to offset the undue emphasis of Administration propaganda in stressing "peace uses" for such a space effort. He bore down hard on the fact that the Russian space effort has always aimed to win military advantage for the Communists in their drive to dominate the world. This has been dramatized by Khrushchev in recent speeches. The former AEC head ridiculed the common assertion that our development of a military capacity in space would stimulate the Soviets in that direction. He recalls that similar arguments sought to discourage our development of the hydrogen bomb.

While Strauss urges that we persevere in our aim to reach the moon, he says, "It may be more important to be able to maintain in orbit large space stations with military capability than to put a man on the moon."

Capitol Camera: The Administration's pressure to force the aerospace industry to cave in to union demands for compulsory unionism is described in labor circles here as a "payoff" to Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers and Al Hayes' International Association of Machinists, workhorse unions for the Democratic party. If compulsory unionism is adopted by the companies involved, the UAW and the IAM stand to split a $3 million pie as the result of additional revenues to be paid by workers who will be forced into the unions.

• *The National Security Agency, which deals with top military matters and comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, recently tightened up its security procedures after a thorough investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. While the liberal Washington* Post *warned that HUAC's investigation might be "freewheeling," Frank A. Bartimo, an assistant general counsel in the Department of Defense, praised the committee: "HUAC's investigation was very constructive . . . I think the committee was extremely fair and did a good job."*

• Dr. Kenneth Jones, while still an underdog in his fight against Senator J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), is apparently picking up support in the Razorback State. Democratic sources report Fulbright is running scared, as are other Demos. For the first time in memory, Democrats are erecting state campaign headquarters in all 75 of the state's counties—evidence of a coming Donnybrook with the GOP.

• *In speaking of the shipment of Russian military equipment to Cuba on ships flying the flags of allied nations, Representative Clarence Brown (R.-Ohio) notes: "Some of the very ships used in this Communist sea traffic to Cuba were constructed with foreign aid funds furnished by American taxpayers."*

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Section Two
October 6, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

More Letters from HUMAN EVENTS Readers

Advertising Is Essential

CHICAGO, ILL.–Listening to *Human Events* subscribers I find much misunderstanding of magazine publishing problems. I hear people say: How can a company doing a million-dollar volume lose money except through gross mismanagement? I worked for *Collier's*, the *Woman's Home Companion* and the *American Magazine* when each was doing a many-million-dollar volume yet lost a fortune every month. The publishers of *The Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* are losing $10 million a year, yet they do a 50- or 75-million-dollar business. *Human Events* must get a bigger income to break even. Advertising must provide that income.

–D. W. McGinnis.

More People Should Get It

SPOKANE, WASH.–We believe, and I think most people will agree, that we need to get *Human Events* into the hands of a class of readers where it is now seldom read. I refer to the working man, rank and file union labor and retired or semi-retired persons who have been away from business so long that they do not know what is happening to it. If a new magazine style will do this better, permitting broader distribution because of advertising income, then it is my personal opinion that this is the thing to do. The one thing which we give up in going to that style is the four-page pamphlet covering one or two topics which can be ordered in number at a reasonable cost for distribution by subscribers. The big advantage of this is that the individual topical matter discussed can be pinpointed and sent the persons who have direct or personal interest in that topic and whose attention will be gained.

–Russell R. Rogers.

Needed for Evangelism

CLAVERRACK, N. Y.–Human Events is a needed venture into evangelism, the evangelism of the TRUTH concerning the perils of our national and the world situation. Therefore, it should reach every person sufficiently intelligent to understand its contents. Therefore, it should bring to bear every resource possible to accomplish this wide circulation.

–R. P. Terrell.

Farmer's Wife Wants More Readers

DELL CITY, TEXAS–Wider circulation of *Human Events* could spread the word to businessmen and other city dwellers.

–Mrs. Doyle Ziler.

Get Human Events off Bottom Shelf

YUMA, ARIZ.–As chairman of our library board, I have been interested in how *Human Events* is displayed and how often it is read in the library. If you know it is there and if you usually read it, you will look for it. Otherwise, no. If it were magazine style, it would probably be read more often. At least it would be seen on the library magazine rack. My son at Arizona University suggested I send *Human Events* to his fraternity house instead of to himself. He, also, agrees that if it were magazine style and put on their library table, it would be noticed and read more often.

–Mrs. F. C. Braden.

The "Four Vital Questions" asked readers to choose from four choices:

1. Changing the *Human Events* format to magazine-style, enabling it to carry advertising and to be sold on newsstands. (Reprints of popular articles would still be available, printed exactly like present-sized reprints.)

2. The present 16 to 20 pages of *Human Events*, published in the present format but increasing subscription price sufficiently for *Human Events* to become self-sustaining.

3. Continuing 16 to 20 pages in the present format at the present price, making up the deficit with an annual drive for $150,000 to $200,000.

4a. Cut back to eight pages.

4b. Print only the four-page news section. Omit the rest.

"I Favor No. 1"

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.–I favor No. 1 so more people can know about HUMAN EVENTS and learn the true story of the New Frontier and the ADA advisors, *etc.*

–Dr. N. B. Carter.

"You Must Be Kept Going"

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.–My 15-year-old daughter perused the "What's Ahead?" ballot and was interested in how I would reply. It turned out that we agreed on No. 1, and for the same reason: so many more people would be exposed to *Human Events*. My second choice is No. 4a, as I have written you before, and for the same reason businessmen give: 16 to 20 pages are too many. If you still need help after this is all settled, I'll do what I can. You must be kept going, of course, for the benefit of all the 15-year-olds as well as the rest of us.

–Mrs. Jackson Edwards.

Not Enough People Read Human Events

WESTON, MASS.–Every time we read *Human Events* we have the same complaint: Not enough people read this. Getting it on the newsstands might educate more people, which is what we need in the world today more than anything.

–Mrs. H. W. Dochler.

Enclosed is a Check

GREENVILLE, S. C.–I have checked No. 1 so *Human Events* may be sold on newsstands and thus may secure much larger support for the conservative cause. Otherwise, for purely selfish reasons (to insure the present style of reporting and coverage), I would have voted for No. 2. However, I hope that the same type of contents now covered in 16 to 20 pages can be maintained. Enclosed is a check for the *Human Events* Sustaining Fund.

–W. B. Simpson.

"Ran Accurate Account of the Facts"

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.–We appreciate your efforts in bringing us such an accurate account of the facts.

–William D. Nusbaum.

Don't Sacrifice Standards for Profits

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.–*Human Events* is excellent and should be given the widest possible dissemination–hence, my vote for the magazine-style format for sale also on newsstands. Your present typography is good, easily read and should be kept so that he who either runs from or stays to fight the Federal government's destroying freedom may read it. Do not sacrifice one iota of your high standards or integrity in order to gain more circulation or profit.

–John D. Kamp.

Gives Reprints to Friends

HUMMELSTOWN, PA.–We like *Human Events* just the way it is, but do not want you to go into debt. Therefore, we voted for magazine style. I am always giving different sections to friends and relatives–the type section they will be interested in most. So if you change to choice No. 1, then I will still be able to cut sections out and send them as I have been doing. *Human Events* is very important to us.

–Mrs. Alva Saufley.

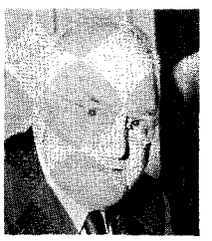
"It Takes More Than 100,000 Readers"

ROSEMONT, PA.–In addtion to helping financially, greatly increased circulation would help the "cause" greatly. Education and knowledge are the only way to fight the liberals, and it takes more than 100,000 subscribers.

–T. K. Borthnick.

Would Pay More

WEYMOUTH, MASS.–I would pay three times the price for *Human Events*.



–Newland H. Holmes.

Avoid Advertising

HECTOR, MINN.–Avoid the advertising, if possible. But if impossible, still change to a magazine type of format. It need not be long, or so much longer than presently. Continue to give good coverage as you now do–but in magazine form we'll be better able to reach the general public. We'll still help acquaint our friends with *Human Events*.

–The Rev. Paul Metzger.

"I Read Both Sides"

BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIF.–I am a teacher and my husband is in law enforcement. We both find *Human Events* invaluable reading. Since becoming a subscriber, I have changed my political registration. (Please note that I read both sides of the news–and my judgments are made after reading both liberal and conservative literature.) I do hope that if *Human Events* changes to a magazine format it will not lose any of the frankness in reporting which it is known for now. I think it would be a wonderful opportunity to present the conservative viewpoint to more people.

–Mrs. James K. Harvey.

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Big-City Betrayal Bloc Passes Farm Bill Bringing Higher Food Prices

THE BIG-CITY BLOC of liberal Democratic members of the House of Representatives again betrayed their constituents when they voted for the expensive farm bill. Only with their 56 votes did the bill pass, 202 to 197. (Roll call on next page.)

Contrary to congressional precedent, the conference committee created a completely new feature which was in neither the House nor Senate versions. The new section provides for Brannan-type direct government subsidy payments on corn and wheat. The Kennedy-Freeman goal is to extend this new plan to most farm products, an approach which will completely change the system of American agriculture.

Against the bill were 160 Republicans and 37 Democrats. For the bill were only two Republicans, Phil Weaver of Nebraska and H. Carl Andersen of Minnesota—both lame ducks—plus 200 Democrats.

The additional cost to consumers and taxpayers is staggering. For instance, a typical Iowa corn farmer can secure a direct subsidy of about $99 per acre for not growing corn. A typical Kansas wheat farmer can draw about $43 per acre for not growing wheat.

Corn farmers can get 18 cents per bushel for corn NOT produced, plus $45 per acre for the land on which the corn is NOT produced—plus a government guaranteed price of more than $1.00 per bushel sold. A similar triple subsidy for wheat farmers is also in the bill.

In addition, an export subsidy costing more than one billion dollars will be paid by taxpayers on wheat shipped overseas. The multiple prices fixed by government for wheat, depending upon its use, will in effect be paid as a bread tax.

Estimating the cost of the feed grain plan (mostly corn and wheat) at $1.8 billion next year, Charles Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said "Such wasteful expenditures will be considered political bribery by most farmers and complete fiscal irresponsibility by taxpayers and consumers."

Walter Reuther, who delivered the votes of all the Detroit congressmen and helped JFK get other big city congressional votes, is delighted, despite increased costs to United Auto Workers Union members. Reuther wants a socialized agriculture as the foundation for a socialized America.

The Senate passed the bill, 52 to 41. All Republicans were opposed. All Democrats voted in favor except seven: Anderson (N.M.), Byrd, Robertson (Va.), Eastland, Stennis (Miss.), Lausche (Ohio), Proxmire (Wis.).

How YOU Can Cut Down Federal Spending

Did you read "IRS vs. Summers," page 723, in the September 22 issue of *Human Events*? The Internal Revenue Service says once-a-month withholding is illegal.

The Summers article urges readers to write their congressmen (also write their editors) to legalize once-a-month withholding as a means of dramatizing the high Federal taxes being paid by working people.

In that article, A. K. Summers, Parkersburg, West Virginia, employer of 65 persons, mentions his discovery that employes never complained about the size of Federal withholding—even $500 or more—because the money never got into their hands. But they did kick about Federal taxes after he put once-a-month withholding into effect.

His adoption of once-a-month withholding occurred as a result of his discovery that employes angrily voted against a school bond issue that would add $5 or $10 A YEAR to their tax bills. They opposed a one per cent increase in the state sales tax which, since food and clothing are usually exempt, would cost only $15 per year. Why? They FELT those taxes. Now the Summers employes FEEL their Federal taxes, too.

Fill out the coupon below and send "IRS vs. Summers" to as many persons as possible. If once-a-month withholding can be legalized, you will see a nationwide revolt against Big Spending by the Federal government.

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Big-City Betrayal Bloc

The 56 big city Democrats who voted for or were paired for higher food prices, higher taxes and more borrowing by voting for the Kennedy farm bill were:

NEW YORK CITY: Addabbo, Anfuso, Buckley, Carey, Celler, Delaney, Farbstein, Gilbert, Healey, Kelly, Keogh, Multer, Powell, Rooney, Rosenthal, Ryan, Santangelo, Zelenko.
CHICAGO: Dawson, Kluczynski, Libonati, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Yates.
LOS ANGELES: Corman, Doyle, Holifield, King, Roosevelt.
PHILADELPHIA: Barrett, Byrne, Granahan, Green, Nix, Toll.
DETROIT: Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, Lesinski, Nedzi, Ryan.
BALTIMORE: Fallon, Friedel, Garmatz.
MILWAUKEE: Reuss, Zablocki.
SAN FRANCISCO: Shelley.
PITTSBURGH: Holland, Moorhead.
BUFFALO: Dulski.
DENVER: Rogers.
KANSAS CITY (Mo.): Bolling.
GARY (Ind.): Madden.

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House Roll Call on the Farm Bill

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

VOTED RIGHT (against the bill—NAY) +
VOTED WRONG (for the bill—YEA) —

Republicans in CAPITAL letters.
Democrats in small letters.

PAIRED RIGHT	p+
PAIRED WRONG	p—
NOT RECORDED	0

ALABAMA
Andrews —
Boykin —
Elliott —
Grant +
Huddleston —
Jones —
Rains —
Roberts —
Selden —
ALASKA
Rivers P—
ARIZONA
RHODES +
M. Udall —
ARKANSAS
Alford —
Gathings —
Harris +
Mills —
C. Norrell 0
Trimble —
CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)
BELL +
HIESTAND +
HOSMER +
LIPSCOMB +
McDONOUGH P+
ROUSSELOT +
SMITH +
Corman —
Doyle —
Holifield —
King —
Roosevelt —
CALIFORNIA (Rest of State)
BALDWIN +
GUBSER +
MAILLIARD +
TEAGUE +
UTT +
WILSON P+
YOUNGER +
Cohelan —
Hagen +
Johnson +
McFall —
C. Miller —
G. Miller —
Moss —
Saund 0
Shelley —
Sheppard —
Sisk —
COLORADO
CHENOWETH +
DOMINICK +
Aspinall —
Rogers P—
CONNECTICUT
SEELY-BROWN +
SIBAL +
Daddario —
Giaimo —
Kowalski —
Monagan +
DELAWARE
McDowell —
FLORIDA
CRAMER +
Bennett —
Fascell —
Haley +
Herlong +
Matthews —
Rogers +
Sikes P—
GEORGIA
Blitch 0
James Davis 0
John Davis —
Flynt —
Forrester —
Hagan —
Landrum —
Pilcher 0
Stephens —
Vinson 0
HAWAII
Inouye —
IDAHO
Harding —
Pfost —
ILLINOIS (Chicago)
CHURCH +
COLLIER +
DERWINSKI +
Dawson —
Finnegan 0
Kluczynski —
Libonati —
Murphy —
O'Brien P—
O'Hara —
Pucinski —
Rostenkowski —
Yates —
ILLINOIS (Rest of State)
ANDERSON +
ARENDS +
CHIPERFIELD +
FINDLEY +
HOFFMAN +
MASON +
MICHEL +
SPRINGER +
Gray —
Mack +
Price —
Shipley +
INDIANA
ADAIR +
BRAY +
BRUCE +
HALLECK +
HARVEY +
ROUDEBUSH +
WILSON +
Brademas —
Denton —
Madden —
Roush —
IOWA
BROMWELL +
GROSS +
HOEVEN +
JENSEN +
KYL +
SCHWENGEL +
Coad —
Smith —
KANSAS
AVERY +
DOLE +
ELLSWORTH +
McVEY +
SHRIVER +
Breeding —
KENTUCKY
SILER +
Burke —
Chelf —
Natcher —
Perkins —
Spence 0
Stubblefield —
Watts —
LOUISIANA
Boggs —
Hebert P+
McSween P—
Morrison —
Passman —
Thompson —
Waggonner +
Willis —
MAINE
GARLAND +
McINTIRE +
TUPPER +
MARYLAND
MATHIAS +
Brewster +
Fallon —
Friedel —
Garmatz —
Johnson P+
Lankford —
MASSACHUSETTS
BATES +
CONTE +
CURTIS +
KEITH +
MARTIN P+
MORSE +
Boland —
Burke —
Donohue —
Lane —
Macdonald —
McCormack 0
O'Neill —
Philbin —
MICHIGAN (Detroit)
Diggs P—
Dingell —
Griffiths —
Lesinski —
Nedzi —
Ryan —
MICHIGAN (Rest of State)
BENNETT +
BROOMFIELD +
CEDERBERG +
CHAMBERLAIN +
FORD +
GRIFFIN +
HARVEY +
HOFFMAN P+
JOHANSEN +
KNOX +
MEADER +
O'Hara —
MINNESOTA
ANDERSEN —
JUDD +
LANGEN +
MacGREGOR +
NELSEN +
QUIE +
Blatnik —
Karth —
Marshall —
MISSISSIPPI
Abernethy +
Colmer +
Smith —
Whitten +
Williams +
Winstead +
MISSOURI
CURTIS +
HALL +
Bolling —
Cannon —
Hull P—
Ichord —
Jones —
Karsten —
Moulder —
Randall —
Sullivan —
MONTANA
BATTIN +
Olsen —
NEBRASKA
BEERMANN +
CUNNINGHAM +
MARTIN +
WEAVER —
NEVADA
Baring +
NEW HAMPSHIRE
BASS 0
MERROW +
NEW JERSEY
AUCHINCLOSS +
CAHILL +
DWYER +
FRELINGHUYSEN +
GLENN +
OSMERS +
WALLHAUSER +
WIDNALL +
Daniels —
Gallagher —
Joelson —
Rodino —
Thompson —
NEW MEXICO
Montoya —
Morris —
NEW YORK (New York City)
FINO P+
HALPERN +
LINDSAY +
RAY +
Addabbo —
Anfuso —
Buckley P—
Carey —
Celler —
Delaney —
Farbstein —
Gilbert —
Healey —
Kelly —
Keogh —
Multer —
Powell P—
Rooney —
Rosenthal —
Ryan —
Santangelo —
Zelenko —
NEW YORK (Rest of State)
BARRY +
BECKER +
DEROUNIAN +
DOOLEY P+
GOODELL +
KILBURN +
KING +
MILLER +
OSTERTAG +
PILLION +
PIRNIE +
RIEHLMAN +
ROBISON +
ST. GEORGE +
TABER +
WEIS P+
WHARTON +
Dulski —
O'Brien —
Pike +
Stratton +
NORTH CAROLINA
JONAS +
Alexander —
Bonner —
Cooley —
Fountain —
Henderson —
Kitchin —
Kornegay —
Lennon —
Scott —
Taylor —
Whitener —
NORTH DAKOTA
NYGAARD +
SHORT +
OHIO
ASHBROOK +
AYRES +
BETTS +
BOLTON +
BOW +
BROWN +
CLANCY +
DEVINE +
HARSHA +
LATTA +
McCULLOCH +
MINSHALL +
MOOREHEAD +
MOSHER +
SCHENCK +
SCHERER +
Ashley —
Cook —
Feighan +
Hays —
Kirwan —
Moeller P—
Vanik —
OKLAHOMA
BELCHER +
Albert —
Edmondson P—
Jarman +
Steed —
Wickersham —
OREGON
DURNO +
NORBLAD +
Green —
Ullman —
PENNSYLVANIA (Philadelphia)
Barrett —
Byrne —
Granahan —
Green —
Nix —
Toll —
PENNSYLVANIA (Pittsburgh)
CORBETT +
FULTON +
Holland —
Moorhead —
PENNSYLVANIA (Rest of State)
CURTIN P+
DAGUE +
FENTON +
GAVIN +
GOODLING +
KEARNS +
KUNKEL +
MILLIKEN +
SAYLOR +
SCHNEEBELI +
SCHWEIKER +
SCRANTON +
VAN ZANDT +
WHALLEY P+
Clark +
Dent +
Flood —
Morgan —
Rhodes —
Walter —
RHODE ISLAND
Fogarty +
St. Germain 0
SOUTH CAROLINA
Ashmore —
Dorn +
Hemphill —
McMillan —
C. Riley P+
Rivers —
SOUTH DAKOTA
BERRY +
REIFEL +
TENNESSEE
BAKER +
L. REECE +
Bass —
Davis —
Everett —
Evins —
Frazier +
Loser —
Murray +
TEXAS
ALGER +
Beckworth +
Brooks —
Burleson +
Casey +
Dowdy +
Fisher +
Gonzalez —
Kilgore —
Mahon —
Patman P—
Poage —
Purcell —
Roberts —
Rogers +
Rutherford —
Teague +
Thomas —
Thompson —
Thornberry —
Wright +
Young —
UTAH
King —
Peterson —
VERMONT
STAFFORD +
VIRGINIA
BROYHILL +
POFF +
Abbitt —
Downing —
Gary —
Hardy —
Harrison —
Jennings —
Smith —
Tuck —
WASHINGTON
HORAN +
MAY +
PELLY +
TOLLEFSON 0
WESTLAND +
Hansen —
Magnuson —
WEST VIRGINIA
MOORE +
Bailey —
Hechler —
Kee —
Slack —
Staggers +
WISCONSIN
BYRNES +
LAIRD +
O'KONSKI 0
SCHADEBERG +
THOMSON +
VAN PELT +
Johnson —
Kastenmeier —
Reuss —
Zablocki —
WYOMING
HARRISON +

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RACES *of the Week*

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

This is the eleventh of a special series of "Races of the Week," a *Human Events* pre-election feature. For each week until election day, *Human Events* will present a detailed analysis of key election contests from coast to coast.

Washington Senate Race

Christensen vs. Magnuson

IN APRIL of 1959, Warren Grant Magnuson returned to Seattle for a major address. Washington's three-term Senator ripped into the foreign policy of John Foster Dulles and attacked the Eisenhower Administration for not submitting "to Russia a long time ago a proposal on Berlin."

Compromise and retreat did not bother him: "I'm perfectly willing once in a while to lose a little face rather than to start a great war that would kill 20 million Americans the first day."

Magnuson called for a "new look" at trade with Red China. "Historians of the future," predicted the paunchy, 57-year old Senator, "may agree that the most stupid policy we could follow is to pretend that 700 million people in the world don't exist."

His words brought applause from Harry Bridges, the Red-lining boss of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, at whose April 6, 1959, convention Magnuson spoke.

Now seeking his fourth term, Magnuson faces a strong challenge from a 31-year-old Lutheran minister, Richard Christensen, who is a former Democrat. Christensen has carried the fight to Magnuson, and "Maggie" (as he is nicknamed) has reacted characteristically.

CHRISTENSEN

Across the state, hundreds of billboards—at a reported cost of $125,000—have sprung up. Many do not mention Magnuson's party, a violation of the state election code.

The billboards carry a huge picture of "Maggie," and the words: "Senator Warren G. Magnuson Keeps Our State Moving." Behind Magnuson is a picture of Grand Coulee Dam. Not mentioned is the fact that construction of Grand Coulee began three years before Magnuson went to Washington as a US Representative.

Other billboards picture Magnuson as the friend of the fishing industry. Republicans hit Magnuson, a long-time supporter of foreign aid, for the fact that tens of millions of dollars in foreign aid have been used to build foreign fisheries.

The fishing industry is very sick, especially in Washington. Once the world's second-ranking country in fishing, the United States is now fifth.

MAGNUSON RECEIVED $21,000 from various union groups in his re-election bid six years ago. Since that time he has voted 33 out of 34 times as the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education wished.

Republican Christensen faces an uphill battle to unseat Magnuson, the state's most venerable institution. Christensen has, because of this, opened a strenuous campaign. He has held more than 700 "coffee hours" and made 1,000 public appearances since January. His makeshift organization, "Women on the Warpath" (WOW), has performed yeoman service in his behalf. But the odds against him are high.

Christensen is called by long-time Washington resident Edgar N. Eisenhower "the finest candidate I have seen in 30 years." The youthful GOP nominee promises to visit every county in the state in his effort to unseat Magnuson, a veteran of 26 years' service in the Nation's Capital.

Washington's 7th District

Stinson vs. Magnuson

REPRESENTATIVE DON MAGNUSON of Seattle never bothers to campaign much. He rarely has the time. Two months before Election Day in 1960, Magnuson was arrested on a charge of drunkenness.

Magnuson was first elected in 1952, when voters, it is said, confused him with Senator Warren G. Magnuson (no relation). He has managed to be returned to office each election since, in 1960 by the skin of his teeth.

Two years ago, Republicans jubilantly thought their nominee, John Stender, had defeated Magnuson A flood of absentee ballots gave victory to Magnuson by a mere 139 votes.

Teamster-endorsed Don Magnuson once again seeks re-election. His Republican opponent is a 32-year-old Seattle conservative, Bill Stinson, who surprised the experts on primary day. The GOP candidate received 500 more votes than Magnuson.

STINSON

Two years ago the Republican candidate received 15,834 votes in his primary, and Magnuson 39,931 in his.

Stinson has launched an energetic campaign, aided by an organization of more than 1,000 volunteers. Campaigning night and day, the GOP candidate has lost 15 pounds since June, has met thousands of voters at factories, shopping centers and political rallies.

When Stinson showed up at the local Sons of Italy picnic on July 22, members told him he was the first Republican to attend that picnic in years.

Stinson has received surprising support from labor's rank and file, despite the fact that Magnuson has racked up a near perfect (42 out of 43) voting record on COPE's scorecard.

A Stinson for Congress Non-Partisan Labor Committee was formed recently, headed by Riley Sturgeon, an international representative of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

STINSON HAS NOT compromised his principles to win labor support. He says bluntly that he favors both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws and opposes repeal.

The GOP candidate meets union members in early-morning plant visits. He hands out litter bags stamped with the slogan: "Let's clean up the 7th District."

In his campaign talks, Stinson hits Magnuson for support of foreign aid to Communist countries, for consistent support of multi-billion-dollar spending bills and the Administration's "soft foreign policy."

Says one Republican leader: "We've got the candidate, we've got the issues; we need only money." GOP strategists plan a massive radio-TV campaign if funds can be raised.

Speaking at his campaign headquarters in Seattle's Securities Building, Stinson calls the race one of paramount importance. "This campaign will help determine whether a conservative Republican can win in a metropolitan area, can defeat an ultra-liberal Democrat who goes to Washington to vote not the wishes of his constituents, but the labor barons of Detroit and Washington."

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Section Three
October 6, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Indiana Unhappy With Urban Renewal

By HARRISON J. ULLMANN

Staff Writer, Indianapolis *Star*

URBAN RENEWAL is being sold to Indiana cities and towns the same way that Jolly John, the Used Car King, sells jalopies to the suckers. He doesn't care whether they want a car, need one or even have the money to pay for it, so long as they sign the nothing-down, easy-payment contract.

• Terre Haute, a city of 72,500 on the banks of the Wabash, is thinking about urban renewal projects that will displace 23,446 citizens.

• Bloomington, the home of Indiana University, wants to move its entire downtown three blocks south.

• The 3,349 residents of little Batesville are under pressure from the Federal government to take $460,000 for urban renewal.

In all, the Federal government—through the Housing and Home Finance Agency empire that includes the Federal Urban Renewal Administration—plans to spend $39,229,479 for remodeling 18 Hoosier cities.

This is a boon, a windfall, for mayors who can show the voters blocks of redeveloped homes and stores and tell them, "It didn't cost us a cent—the government paid for it."

This is also a boon for the family of Representative John Brademas, a New Frontier Democrat from South Bend. His two brothers and a sister-in-law run City Planning Associates, which has collected $852,060 of the $1,165,299 in local and Federal tax money being spent for Indiana urban renewal plans.

The Brademas family has been Indiana's most successful salesman for urban renewal. You can even buy a Brademas renewal plan on time. Logansport, another Wabash River town, is paying $700 a month for a Brademas plan the City Council has already junked.

There has been sales resistance. In most towns where the Brademas planners are busy, organizations have been incorporated to fight the New Frontier version of urban renewal. They have won in several cities but, as in Logansport, the taxpayers go on paying for Brademas plans that will never be used.

Compare this to Indianapolis, which has broken ground for a 40-acre, slum-clearance project planned by local officials, triggered by local tax money and financed by private investors.

Of the 350 families the Indianapolis project is relocating, only six are being moved by condemnation suits and three of these have already settled out of court. In Terre Haute, court action may be needed to move a third of the families out of the first Brademas renewal project.

The difference is that Indianapolis, by rejecting Federal "help" and paying its own way, has kept control over programs to rebuild the city's slums. The Federal government controls the programs in Terre Haute, and the idea seems to be that Terre Haute is going to be improved even if it means ruining the city to do it.

"We are not against urban renewal; this town needs it," explains Ray Miller, a merchant who is one of the leaders in Terre Haute's fight for local control. "But the Federal government is boss here and we're getting urban renewal jammed down our throats. We have no say in anything."

THE LAW that set up the Federal urban renewal program requires cities which want Federal grants to " . . . give evidence that the program has been prepared with citizen participation."

Here is how "citizen participation" has worked in Terre Haute:

The only public hearing on the first renewal project was held at 4 p. m. on a work day. Citizens who attended said they were given a highly technical presentation of the project and that their questions were snickered at by city officials.

'It's Wonderful, It's Good And It's Free, Folks. We Take It All Of The Time, Ourselves!'

HMM-M, I KNOW A FELLER BY THAT NAME - CONGRESSMAN
CITY PLANNING URBAN RENEWAL ASSOCIATES
T. BROOKS BRADEMAS PRES.
D. JAMES BRADEMAS ORGANIZER
CIA BRADEMAS SECY. TREAS.
URBAN RENEWAL MONEY IT'S FREE!
CITY MAYORS
THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

The Federal government requires appointment of a citizens' advisory committee made up of people affected by the renewal plans. In Terre Haute, this committee includes two merchants, an architect, two college faculty members, a union official, a school principal, a defeated Democratic congressman, a minister and three representatives of local radio stations and newspapers.

Meetings of the Terre Haute Redevelopment Commission usually are not publicly announced. Terre Haute's Department of Redevelopment is completely

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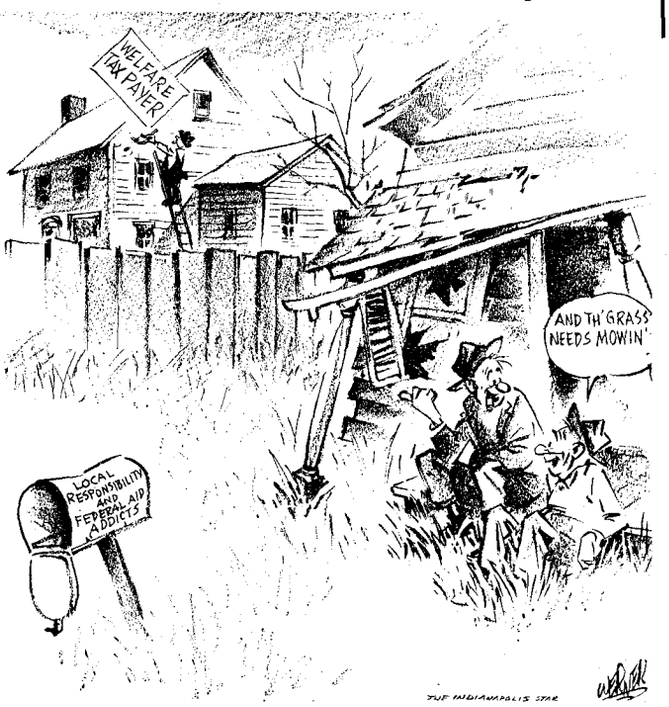
Let's Ask Him To Fix This Place Up, Too–!



free of any control by local elected officials, and it is not required to account to the City Council for its spending—even though it spends local tax money.

The department's executive director is a New Yorker, and the plans he executes were drawn by the Brademas family, which is based in Mishawaka, a northern Indiana city too far away to be much concerned with what happens in Terre Haute.

What has happened in Terre Haute can be repeated for the other Hoosier towns and cities that have bought Federal urban renewal projects from the Brademas clan.

THE FIRST SALES PITCH is usually made to the mayor. In Bloomington, a call from the White House came to ex-Mayor Thomas Lemon to get him started on a local "New Frontier"—with urban renewal projects paid for by Washington.

Mayor Ralph Tucker of Terre Haute concedes it is possible he first met the president of the Brademas firm, T. Brooks Brademas, through Congressman John when they were campaigning in 1956. In that year, Tucker lost as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate and Brademas lost in his bid for Congress.

Once the projects get started, neither the mayor nor his council can control them. After reviewing the plans that will displace almost a third of his city's population, Mayor Tucker said forlornly, "I don't know where it is all going to stop."

The professional planner hired to run Bloomington's Urban Renewal Department said: "Urban renewal will never be finished. You can have renewal projects even in neighborhoods which the layman may think are perfectly sound. That is because you can find blight anywhere."

Urban renewal gets started in a Hoosier town when the mayor, council and local judge appoint a board of redevelopment trustees. Their only job is to appoint a redevelopment commission and the commissioners, in turn, hire the professionals to run things.

This leaves the professionals three times removed from any influence the townspeople might try to exercise through their elected officials.

Next comes the hiring of a firm—usually the Brademas' City Planning Associates—to write the city a comprehensive plan to coordinate zoning and building codes with construction programs—for new schools, streets, sewers, parks—and urban renewal. If properly written, a comprehensive program can tell the city what to expect five or ten years from now and will give it a guide for economical spending of tax dollars.

TED W. SCHULENBERG, executive director of the Indiana State Department of Commerce, has warned Hoosier cities to beware the potential conflict of interest in having the same firm write the comprehensive plan and the urban renewal plans.

"There are larger fees in the redevelopment plans and there is a danger planners are drawing comprehensive plans to warrant larger redevelopment projects than are really needed," he says.

Many Hoosier cities and towns have ignored his warning. In Terre Haute, for example, Mayor Tucker brought City Planning Associates down for a $25,000 survey of the city's neighborhoods to determine blight. The Brademas group found a lot.

City Planning Associates then was paid $45,000 for a comprehensive plan. This came in three parts.

The first, finished in only six months, was an economic survey that was largely a collection of statistics taken from the US Census, the Indiana Employment Security Division and standard business reports.

The second part, written with the assumption Terre Haute would jump neck deep into Federally-financed urban renewal, contained these revelations:

"It is undesirable to have dense development, tall structures or trees in the flight approach zones of Hulman Airport."

"Industrial development is important to the future of Terre Haute."

"The location and expansion of manufacturing and wholesale activities depends upon the willingness of the manufacturers and businessmen to locate and expand their activities within a given area."

The researchers also discovered that the ground floor is the most important floor in the business district because there are more ground floors than second, third or even fourth floors. They did not survey basements.

The last section of the $45,000 plan consisted of a suggested budget for capital improvements over the next 20 years. The conclusion predicted the city would either have an $8,224,000 deficit by 1981 or that the city tax rate would be doubled.

Following the submission of recommendations in the comprehensive Brademas plan for Terre Haute, City Planning Associates was given a $69,000 contract to plan the first of what may be a perpetual series of urban renewal projects.

THIS HAS BEEN the Brademas approach for Indiana's big cities. For the small towns, it has been different—just as Jolly John, the used-car king, will write a better deal for the fleet buyer than he will for the high school kid looking for a clunker.

This approach is to point out to the small town mayor that the Federal government doles out money on a two-for-one matching basis. You put up $1, and Uncle Sam will give you $2. If you are strapped for cash, the Federal government will give you credit for the money you have already spent improving the blighted area with schools, new streets and sewers.

Bloomington, for example, had just finished building a big new school when the telephone call from the White House came to tell then Mayor Lemon to head for the New Frontier. The new school qualified Bloomington for almost $2,000,000 from the Federal government. Lemon boasted:

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"It didn't cost us a cent. Besides, if we didn't take it, they'd get it down South."

This means the smaller cities are planning their renewal projects to get the money without putting up any collateral: something for nothing. If there is a new school on the north side, that is the part of town to be renewed—even if it makes better sense to renew the south side first.

Mr. Schulenberg observes that many Hoosier cities need renewal and rehabilitation projects but that a haphazard, hurry-up-and-get-something-for-nothing approach may do them more harm than good. There is some indication that if this approach fails, the cities may give up any attempt to rebuild blighted neighborhoods.

The Federal urban renewal program has been very good for the Brademas family, and Congressman John has supported it strongly in Washington. It has been good for a few mayors who use the promise of a brand new city to win elections.

How has it been for the people?

LAST JANUARY, a fire ripped through the home of Mrs. Betty Stoneburner in Terre Haute. She repaired the home because it was unsafe and a danger for her children. Then she was arrested on a complaint by the city's Department of Redevelopment.

The director, New Yorker Emanuel Gorland, explained that the Stoneburner home was located in an area set aside for urban renewal and, as the law says, the building inspector cannot issue any building permits for home improvements in the area unless the redevelopment commissioners give their approval.

Furthermore, said Gorland, if homeowners tried to improve their houses, the value of the improvement would not be added to the appraisal when the house is condemned. The reason is to protect the government from people who would improve their houses just to get higher appraisals.

The result has been to keep people from improving their neighborhoods—the reason urban renewal was passed in the first place.

The Brademas planners told the Logansport City Council it would have to pass tough housing and sanitary codes to get Federal urban renewal money. One of the provisions set the date when Logansport residents would have to put up their screens and another when they would have to take them down. A newspaper observed editorially that it did not seem to be the Federal government's job to keep flies out of Logansport's kitchens. The citizens rebelled against having someone in Washington tell them when to hang their screens and killed the Brademas brand of urban renewal.

Another problem with urban renewal is that it hurts the people it is supposed to help. After their houses are appraised, they are paid the market value and then evicted. The only place they can go is into homes or apartments just like the ones they left or, in some cases, worse. A retired minister who was a relocation worker in the Terre Haute project resigned for this reason.

Take the case of an elderly, retired couple with a small income. They own their house free and clear—until the neighborhood is marked for urban renewal. The house is appraised and they are forced to sell—for an average of less than $2,500 in Terre Haute.

So, where does this elderly couple go? How long can they rent an apartment for that $2,500? What kind of a house can they buy for $2,500?

The retired minister found the house such couples bought in Terre Haute often had no plumbing, broken windows the landlord refused to fix, rooms filled with filth and litter.

For these people, urban renewal has not been an improvement. They have been forced out of their own homes and rooted out of the neighborhoods they loved despite the dilapidation.

If they are not forced to move, if their neighborhood is marked only for rehabilitation, the elderly couple must endure the probing and prying of a battery of inspectors armed with tough new building, plumbing, electrical, sanitary and fire codes. Then they are given a list of violations and told to fix them. They can get low-interest loans. But how will the elderly couple living only on pensions and social security repay them?

These new codes cannot force anyone to repaint their house or keep their gardens weeded. But Gorland says representatives from the Department of Redevelopment will send around agents to "persuade" the people to do this. All this will be enforced only against the people living inside the neighborhood marked for rehabilitation. The man across the street, who lives beyond the boundary, will miss the helping hands that point the way and give a shove toward "the better life."

THE REASON for all this is that the people obviously do not know what is good for them. The bureaucrats in Washington and a few wise and selfless families like the Brademas clan do know what is good for us and they are going to give it to us.

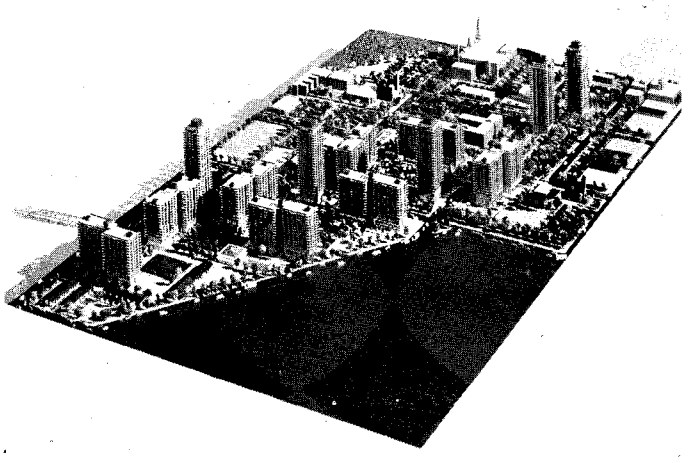
These people boast they have "taken politics" out of Federal urban renewal. This is true. Once a program is started, no elected official in Indiana can change its course.

The elected officials are helpless when professional planners—none of whom have a stake in the town any larger than their fee—start rooting out families, closing businesses and remaking the town into arid, antiseptic communities of "low-income apartment projects," "town house tracts" and "civic clusters."

These elected officials, the ones who have brought this down upon the people who have voted them into office, have abandoned their responsibility for their home towns to professional planners and form-fiddling bureaucrats.

They are awed, first by the possibility of rebuilding a slum with "free" Federal money, then by the jargon spewed by the professional planners they hire to tell them how to spend the money.

Too many mayors and councilmen, dazzled by such statements as ". . . the central business district of a city represents the business heart of the city where, individually and collectively, business establishments do a greater volume of business than elsewhere in the city" (from the Brademas comprehensive plan for Terre Haute), nod sagely without asking just what the nonsense means.



ARCHITECT'S SCALE MODEL of James Whitcomb Riley Center, a 40-acre slum clearance project that will contain parks, shops and apartments—built with private capital under the supervision of local, elected officials. (Indianapolis Star Photo)

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This means the future of a score of Hoosier cities and towns is being decided by a combine of professional planners and Urban Renewal Administration social architects. Whatever the intention of the plan, it is an ax hacking not only at states' rights, but at municipal and individual rights.

This combine, which argues that we are really too ignorant to know how good this is for us and certainly too stupid to be trusted with running our own municipal affairs, holds the power to destroy any town it infiltrates.

SOME HOOSIERS have recognized the enemy and driven it off. Plymouth rejected urban renewal (after the Brademas family collected $18,770 for planning). So did Marion (after the Brademas family got $82,000), Logansport (where the Brademas planners got $70,700) and New Albany (where the Brademas clan got $38,000 from the taxpayers).

In each case, the urban renewal backers have blamed their defeat on the ignorance of their opponents, bigotry (the citizens of Marion were accused of voting it down from fear Negroes would be settled in their neighborhoods), politics and anonymous aristocrats who are growing rich from the slums.

In no case have the planners been willing to admit that there are still some Hoosiers honestly and reasonably opposed to having their lives run from Washington. They cannot comprehend anyone's being so ignorant that he believes he can run his life and his community better than a desk-bound do-gooder a thousand miles away who has never seen the town he is "renewing."

If the opposition to urban renewal is really inspired by ignorance, bigotry, politics and anonymous aristocrats and slum landlords, then the opposition to urban renewal in *any* form should be greatest in Indianapolis.

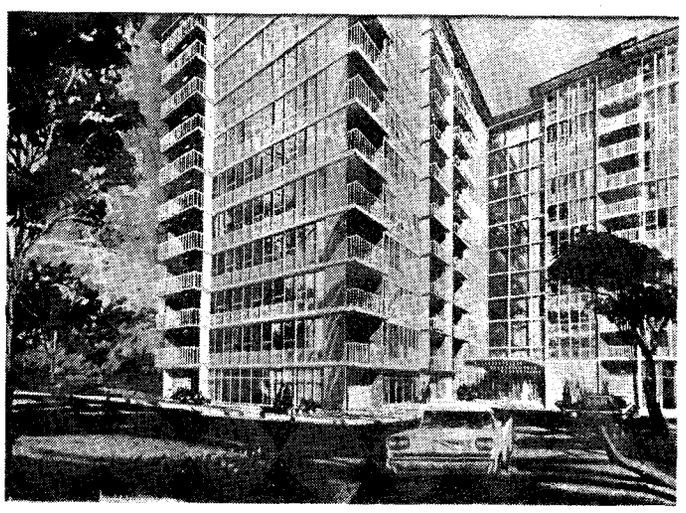
The Hoosier capital has repeatedly refused Federal aid for such things as flood control, hospitals and slum clearance. It is obviously a center of "ignorance."

Indianapolis is the center of state politics -and Hoosiers spend more time arguing politics than growing corn. And there are far more slums in Indianapolis for the "aristocrats" to grow fat from than in Marion or Logansport.

Yet Indianapolis has urban renewal and the city is behind it 100 per cent—excepting those three families out of 350 who chose to contest condemnations in the current renewal project.

The difference is that urban renewal in Indianapolis is being paid for by local tax money and private investment, both kept in the firm control of local, elected officials who are answerable to the people who elected them.

THE CURRENT PROJECT is clearing 40 acres of slum and marginal businesses, replacing them with parks, shops, fountains and 1,284 middle-income apartments that will be called the James Whitcomb Riley Center.



ARCHITECT'S RENDERING of one of the apartment buildings in Indianapolis' non-Federally-aided James Whitcomb Riley Center urban renewal project. In all, 1,284 middle-income apartment units will be built. (Indianapolis Star Photo)

The project must be sound because the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is contributing $9 million toward financing construction and is reserving another $30 million for first mortages.

This cannot be one of those planners' dreams that look so well on maps and drawing boards and provide nothing more than cells for the people who live in them only until they can find some place else. Equitable, answerable to a host of governmental agencies if it makes questionable investments, is convinced of the Riley Center's promise of success.

Nor can the project afford to wait for bureaucrats' whims. Ground was broken only about six months after the city approved the plans advanced by the partnership of private firms in the Riley Center Corporation.

But the Riley Center is not free from politics. The people who live on the ground being cleared could not be rousted out because the politicians did not want to lose their votes.

The residents have had a minimum of 90 days to find new homes—some of them have had as much as a year—and the city has retained five real estate firms to help them. Moving is always a hardship but in Indianapolis the move has invariably been to a better home or apartment. Compare this treatment by local officials and profit-motivated real estate firms with the way social workers and professional do-gooders handle the people they are evicting from the other project areas in Indiana.

The cost of Riley Center to the taxpayers so far has been about $3 million for the land and razing. Just over $2 million has already been repaid by the Riley Center Corporation as the purchase price for the land. The city—the politicians and the citizens—is entirely confident it will get that other $1 million back in the increased property taxes the Riley Center will pay and the lower costs in welfare, police and fire protection the area will need.

Indianapolis, without the help of Washington and the Brademas clan, has planned a project that has not hurt (in many cases it has helped) the people it has displaced. It has cost the taxpayers a minimum so far and has virtually guaranteed them a return on their investment. It is a project with prospects of success backed by one of the nation's largest—and by law, the most financially conservative—private investors.

And it has not added a penny to the wealth of the Brademas family!

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Section Four
October 6, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Do-It-Yourself Spirit

Conservative Action in Louisville

CONSERVATIVE THOUGHT AND ACTION are on the march in Louisville today. Rayburn Watkins, executive vice president of the Associated Industries of Kentucky, says, "In Louisville we are tired of hearing people say, 'But I am only one person—what can I do?' There are enough programs and work to do so each may do something he likes." [See his article page 765 of this section.]

In Louisville, as in hundreds of other communities, some individuals decided to act. Others joined them. Things are stirring, and in less than two years their list of achievements is impressive. They should inspire more activity elsewhere.

Here are a few examples:

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATIVES, INC.—Organized in March, 1961, by a group of students and professional people, this organization is promoting a conservative rally on October 4 in Freedom Hall on the Kentucky State Fair grounds. Senator Barry Goldwater will speak. Eight to ten thousand persons are expected.

Recently, the group sponsored and manned a conservative booth at the Kentucky State Fair and reported a brisk business in distributing literature. Among the features was a slide-film presentation of crisp, quotable conservative quips. It stopped the crowd!

This association was organized in the 1961 election campaign in which 42 of 44 seats were won by Republicans, thus enabling them to take control of Louisville's city government for the first time in 28 years. H. Grant Hicks is president; Fay W. Dorval is secretary.

AMERICAN HERITAGE BOOK HOUSE—Mrs. Sarah R. Buttorff says, "I opened the American Heritage Book House in Louisville, Kentucky, as a direct result of attending the Third *Human Events* Political Action Conference in January! The enthusiasm and inspiration instilled within me during that Conference gave me a burning desire to stand up for American principles."

Orders for books now come by mail from all over the surrounding area. The book house is intended

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A GROUP of Louisville, Kentucky, business and professional men placed billboards like these in a dozen areas of high traffic count. The results: excellent! More such billboards are planned. This is only one phase of growing conservative activity in Louisville.

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primarily to satisfy the need for conservative literature. The selection of books covers a wide spectrum —from interior decorating, music, history and politics to *McGuffey Readers*. "Anything American," Mrs. Buttorff says.

KENTUCKY INFORMATION SERVICE—This membership group promotes distribution of conservative pamphlets, books and reports. Thirty-two Kentucky citizens contributed to a revolving fund to make this possible.

Its appeal for volunteers is refreshingly frank: "HELP WANTED: For work during spare time. No pay. Most of work is tiresome and discouraging and at inconvenient hours. Public usually apathetic, often unsympathetic and sometimes rude. Danger of losing friends. Purpose of job: helping your country remain free."

This nonprofit educational program, which does not participate in political campaigns, was incorporated in 1961. It recently issued a progress report by Stuart Paine, interim chairman, and Mrs. Helen Hilliard Spalding, interim secretary, showing that it is on the move and the demand for its service growing.

REVEILLE, Conservative Student Journal—This two-campus newspaper was initiated by Walter Bales, III, a senior at the University of Louisville. The publication serves both the University of Louisville and Bellarmine College. Five issues are planned for the school year.

Most of the professors in the two schools are liberals, but Bales believes that REVEILLE—meaning wake up —will stimulate students to deeper concern. The first guest editorial was written by Indianapolis *News* editor M. Stanton Evans, "Conservatism Can Revitalize America."

The editor for the current school year is Owen Lustig, a graduate student of Bellarmine College. He says, "Our job is more than to report campus activity. We aim to discuss the significant issues in depth and stimulate the search for the truth. Such an approach will stimulate controversy—and awaken faculty and students alike."

Five thousand copies were distributed within a few days. In fact, editor Lustig reports, 300 copies of the first issue were distributed at one point in less than an hour, and copies are now as scarce as hen's teeth.

TELEPHONE ALERT—Last fall, Zack Logan, Louisville businessman, devised a "telephone network" to increase the audience for conservative radio and television programs. By the enlistment of 2,500 dedicated conservatives, all residents with telephones in Louisville can be reached in three days.

Logan found that the Louisville telephone directory had 2,080 columns. Logan appointed 26 committeemen, each of whom enrolled 10 relay chiefs. Each of the 260 relay chiefs appointed eight telephone "alerters." The 2,080 telephone "alerters" call every listing in their column of the telephone directory.

How it works: Several months ago, Senator John G. Tower (R.-Texas) was scheduled to be on television. The alert system swung into operation three days ahead of time. The committee chairmen were given the essential details—time, date, channel number and program subject. They telephoned their relay chiefs, who notified their callers.

Persons desiring more information about Louisville's "Telephone Alert" can get it by writing Zack Logan, care of the Logan Company, Louisville 6, Kentucky.

RADIO—Within the last two years, the nightly radio broadcasts of Fulton Lewis, Jr., have been carried by six stations in the state. The Manion Forum has been aired for seven months. Wayne Poucher (Life Line) has been brought to the city. Says Allen Embury, station manager of WOWI, "We receive as much or more comment on the Manion Forum as any program we air. Recently, we had to reschedule a program and our switchboard was jammed for 15 minutes. The sponsors, too, are very happy." E. Halsey Sanford of WKYW reports, "Listener response and sponsor reaction has been excellent to both Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s, program and Life Line."

BILLBOARDS—During the past few months more than a dozen billboards have been employed to promote conservative events or carry free enterprise messages throughout Louisville. The goal is to have 50 or more in the next 12 months.

Typical of this activity is the billboard promoting the Fulton Lewis, Jr., broadcast over WKYW.

AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION—A Kentucky chapter was recently organized by a committee headed by James Finch, a young insurance executive. Its objectives: (1) to make available the ACA ratings based upon Congressional roll calls; (2) to work with other groups to elect conservative candidates.

ACTION IN KENTUCKY—This is a forthright newspaper for business and industry published by the Associated Industries of Kentucky, covering subjects of interest to taxpayers, wage-earners and employers.

NEW CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER—Walter Bales, III, founder and first editor of Reveille, a conservative journal serving two college campuses in Louisville, Kentucky, scans the first issue. Owen Lustig is now editor of the new publication.

Announcements like the one to the right told students about the coming of Reveille—meaning: wake up. (Photos by Louisville Courier-Journal.)

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PAMPHLETEERING—Conservative organizations are encouraging their members to send out conservative literature of their own choosing. Many persons have developed mailing lists of friends and neighbors, thought leaders and civic-minded workers. *Human Events* articles lead the list of favorites. A recent estimate indicated that from 10,000 to 25,000 persons in or near Louisville receive conservative literature each month from these do-it-yourselfers.

THE REPUBLICAN—A monthly that provides specific help to precinct workers, its editorial policy is conservative. Its material is written and furnished by volunteers. Founded last May, it has no paid employes.

VOTE REGISTRATION—Another straw in the wind that shows conservatives in Louisville are moving is the increase in Republican registration this year.

It is reported that from November 7, 1961, to September 8, 1962, the increase in Republican registration over Democratic was 10,082 to 2,345, or more than 3 to 1. This ratio of increase also holds good for the entire 3rd Congressional District.

THE ABOVE LIST of programs and activities, though incomplete, illustrates the sensational rise in Louisville's conservative activity. Considering the previous liberal climate and the amazing gains made by conservative candidates since 1960, the significance of this conservative work cannot be underrated. A doctor who had never been interested in politics until a few months ago says: "We're the last of the individualists. We don't want anybody telling us what to do, ordering us around. Kennedy has made us realize we have to do something."

Selling Free Enterprise to Thought Leaders and the Public

By RAYBURN WATKINS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN once paraphrased a quote from the Bible this way: "How shall the people know unless you tell them?"

Few business meetings have been held in recent years that did not witness some courageous spokesman emitting the famous line: "This is fine, but we don't need the pitch for free enterprise ourselves . . . it should be told to others."

Unfortunately, this has rarely been followed by much real effort to get the job done. At the outset, I might say that I do not buy the idea that businessmen themselves don't need to be continuously reminded of their own stake in free enterprise. And of the peril to which it is subjected by evil forces within our own country that brazenly deny any attempt on its life while systematically injecting poison into the bloodstream of the nation.

I think businessmen, as a group, are short on information . . . and also short on willingness to use the information they DO have. So any preachment of mine today in behalf of selling free enterprise to thought leaders and to the public should not carry any implication that information and encouragement to businessmen should be abated in any way.

It goes without saying that so-called "thought leaders" influence public opinion. But I hold to the obscure idea that public opinion also influences the "thought leaders." As a group, they quite often refuse to lead into new waters until those waters have been tested by a few brave and enterprising souls and found socially acceptable. Once the thought leaders observe the running of a stream, they are then willing to put their own canoes in the water and paddle along. In fact, they must do this to retain their reputation as thought leaders. It's at that point that they make a real contribution and turn the tide completely. But you can bet your bottom dollar they won't make that first thrust until the way has been at least partially paved for them!

That's one of the hidden mysteries of modern semantics and social action. An astute Kentucky politician was asked: "What does it take to have political influence?" He answered, "All it takes is for the people to THINK you have political influence."

WATKINS

So there is nothing contradictory in lumping together this sales pitch for more effort aimed simultaneously at the general public and the thought leaders whose approval is necessary to lend social credence and respectability to the truth we would convey.

This requires facts, conviction and courage. It requires attractive packaging, salesmanship and persistence. It is primarily a communications challenge. And, quite frankly, we must recognize that the opposition has shown more guts, better communications and better packaging than we have.

It is my theory that the so-called thought leaders have, for the most part, been brainwashed into the left-wing camp primarily because of the lethargy on our side. Very little effort, comparatively, has gone

From the text of a speech made by Rayburn Watkins, 39-year-old executive vice president of Associated Industries of Kentucky, at the summer convention of the National Industrial Council, August 16, 1962, at Portland, Oregon. Associated Industries of Kentucky is one of 40 such statewide business organizations across the nation.

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into conveying the true story of basic economics . . . the philosophy of the republic . . . to preachers and teachers, to cite two obvious examples.

Some spot checks have been made in Louisville of communications to groups normally pitted against our point of view. Few converts can be cited, but an amazing thing has happened: Minds once completely closed to all reason—under the false label of liberalism, of course—are suddenly awake to the fact that there *really is* another side of the issue and that it presents a valid case.

It may sound somewhat like heresy to say this, but I also think the rank-and-file working man probably has a higher across-the-board rating of conservatism than the average businessman who quakes in fear of the controversial lest he lose the next five cent sale.

The high endorsement workmen gave to principles of the Taft-Hartley Act a decade ago constituted a good example. The fierce opposition one encounters at the grass-roots level to sending American dollars to subsidize Communist governments is another example as fresh as today's newspaper.

The people know how to add and subtract. They are beginning to realize that the New Frontiersmen only know how to multiply. The people are willing to buy the idea that you don't stop communism by subsidizing it . . . that bankrupt policies don't promote national solvency.

THESE TWO GROUPS—thought leaders and the general public—do not *necessarily* cringe from the message we bring, as we have ourselves been brainwashed into believing. They do back away if we go at it in a half-hearted manner . . . and, conversely, if we do it so pungently that it antagonizes. They won't listen to us if we hit and run . . . shrinking into oblivion when the first cross-fire is leveled at us from the opposing trenches. After all, who would back a coward of conviction any more than he would follow a coward on the battlefield? Weakness does not build strength or confidence.

They are willing to listen, in most cases, if we will only speak out knowingly and sincerely . . . if we keep on articulating . . . if we constantly find new avenues for our evangelistic endeavor.

I am sick and tired of hearing men say, "But I am only one man . . . what can I do?" Today, in Louisville, there are plenty of answers to that one . . . and there should be answers in every community in the nation.

I have developed a list of 15 "new voices for free enterprise" that have come into being in the Louisville area within the past 18 months . . . most of them the products of individual effort, or the cooperative effort of just a few people. The collective impact of several simultaneous efforts, even small ones, can be tremendous.

If men of the ministry don't have enough information about your side of some controversial issue, do you serve your interest and the interest of the nation by remaining silent on the subject, thus forfeiting to the opposition a monopoly on all channels of communications?

How many times do you hear gripes that local vendors do not push free enterprise literature the way they feature leftist propaganda? You are men . . . you have legs, arms, ears, friends, connections . . . and some income of your own. If you envy the opposition its outlets, what is to prevent you from going and doing likewise? Rather than fuss about what somebody else has, isn't it in strict accord with free enterprise philosophy to build your own . . . and do it better?

If the air waves seem filled with trash, is it better to moan and wring the hands in agony at a cocktail party . . . or to get some conservative programs sponsored like Fulton Lewis, Jr., Wayne Poucher, Paul Harvey, Dan Smoot, or Howard Kershner? I don't need to labor the point—you know the answer.

Once these vehicles get rolling, are you then to leave them unprotected against a rash of left-wing ostracization that may follow? Or does it make sense to anticipate such a development and get ready ahead of time for a counter-punch that will do credit to a skillful boxer?

If you object to the stuff being put out to thought leaders by left-wing outfits, do you accomplish much by pining in silence or whining about it to each other? What's wrong with creating, in company with others, some organized manner of getting your story to them on a regular basis? Or taking a small list of your own and investing a few dollars in decency?

If you cringe at anti-business attitudes of newspapers and periodicals you may not be able to retaliate fully in kind . . . but you can support to a larger extent those that show some evidence of fair play. And couldn't you at least encourage subscriptions to the vehicles of expression that DO sell solvent Americanism?

THOUGHT LEADERS and the public will "buy" the product we have to offer if we are sincere and do a decent job of merchandising. It is the best product of its kind . . . but we cannot let it gather dust on the shelves of apathy.

We have it within our power to create a climate of respectability for the causes we espouse. But it takes more than conversation to bring it about. It takes a little risk . . . a lot of effort . . . a willingness to burn some midnight oil . . . and some, but not very much, money.

You can read Freud all your life, but sooner or later if the red corpuscles stir within you, there comes a time to go out with girls. We'd better do it while there's still some life within us . . . for the age is near at hand when it will be too late.

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Every citizen has a vital stake in this issue. If food production and marketing become completely socialized, other industries and professions will soon follow.

It's time to rebel. Order your supply today.

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For Americans of the Sixties . . .
A Representative Bibliography

A Conservative's Guide to Pocket Literature

Compiled by W. CLARK HANNA

Basically, many of the problems of the United States and the free world today could be solved through a fuller comprehension of both the strengths and virtues of our own system and also the nature, the strategy and the objectives of our enemies. As the American Bar Association well said in a widely-acclaimed report on communism, published in 1959, we cannot maintain our children's welfare simply by being fervently in favor of good health and against polio. It requires both *knowledgeable practice* of what makes bodies healthy and *close study* of, and *action against,* the germs and viruses that work to destroy them. Knowledge is power.

This reading list aims to help meet that need, being primarily for use by the great number of citizens—voters and future voters—with limited funds and limited time for reading, but a healthy concern for their country. The materials listed are recommended for compact, informative and provocative treatment of one or another burning issue of the day. The few that may be presently out of print may be consulted in most public and academic libraries. Publishers' prices, of course, may be subject to change.

All of the items can be easily carried, mailed and distributed in person from hand to hand. They are economical in cost, especially when ordered in quantity, and most of them, except some of those in Group One, can be read in less than 20 minutes.

> *"In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."*
>
> *Washington,* Farewell Address.

Group One:

Paperbacks and US Government Publications

Items listed in this group cover materials descriptive of (1) the American system of government and (2) various phases of the not-always-cold and often-disturbingly-successful war being waged against it. If read in the order of listing, they furnish a basic short course of study of the whole field. Except the few that may be now out of print, all government publications are obtainable at the stated prices (if any) from: (a) your senator or congressman, (b) the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. Order by title, name of publishing agency, number of "congress" and "session" and other identifying data as given.

Part I—Basic Studies

A. What We Are Fighting For

(1) THE GREAT REHEARSAL: The story of the making and ratifying of the Constitution of the United States, by Carl Van Doren. Viking, 1948. Compass Books ed., 1961. 336 pp. Illus. $1.75.

How the ablest statesmen in the post-Revolution former colonies toiled through a Philadelphia summer to compose their differences into the greatest instrument of government of all time.

(2) THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: Text With Analytical Index. 87th Cong., 1st Sess., House Doc. 206, 6-29-61. 68 pp. $.30

The result of their labors: the bedrock of our structure of government, law and order; a "must" for all citizens.

(3) OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT: What Is It? How Does It Function? 86th Cong., 2d Sess., House Doc. 394, 1960. 39 pp. inc. index. $.15.

Structure and operation of the Federal government portrayed through 175 questions and answers, by Representative Wright Patman (D.-Texas).

(4) THE FEDERALIST PAPERS, by Hamilton, Madison and Jay, with introduction and index by Felix Morley. Gateway ed. Henry Regnery, 1961. $.75.

The most important book on political science ever written in this country, the basic text on US constitutional theory. "Not mere historical data but living documents. . . . We would greatly benefit if our public men pored over these timeless documents instead of the Gallup polls." (Holmes Alexander).

(5) THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL SYSTEM AND HOW IT WORKS, by David Cushman Coyle. A Signet Key Book, 1954. 152 pp. $.35.

A remarkably clear, concise and non-controversial exposition, in historical perspective, of what makes the oldest constitutional government in the world tick, practically and philosophically. Points out that our political tradition "comes down through a long series of conflicts between organized and respectable interests," neither by mob revolt nor factional usurpation. Thoroughly readable, although not fully up to date.

(6) DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, by Alexis de Tocqueville. Random House, 1945. Vintage Books ed., 1954, 2 vol. with appendices, indices and historical notes. $1.45 per volume. Mentor abr. ed., 1 vol. $.50.

Classic critique of US politics by 19th Century French scholar, who lived here two years. Warns that leveling of society might weaken resistance to despotism. For the more advanced student.

(7) THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES: What It Is—What It Does. 86th Cong., 1st Sess., House Doc. 118, July, 1953. 21 pp. Free.

Procurable from the Committee. A total of 73 questions and answers covering the history, purposes and procedures of this much discussed congressional committee (hereafter referred to as HCUA). The last three questions show convincing reasons for HCUA's preoccupation with investigating communism.

B. What We Are Fighting Against

(8) WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT COMMUNISM, by the Editors, *Nation's Business,* Jan., 1962. p. 32.

"Infiltration, front organizations and mass agitation are the principal out-in-the-open activities of Communists in the United States. But at the same time they are ready to carry out espionage and sabotage when or if the time is right. . . . Only as we know its goals, its tactics, its ideology and strategy can we fashion a militant defense against it."

(9) THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, by Karl Marx. Introd. by Dr. Stefan T. Possony. Regnery, 1954. Gateway ed. 82 pp. $.65.

A most basic document in the history and literature of communism, indispensable starting point for understanding the world conspiracy. The edition includes a useful 41-page background sketch by this noted Georgetown University professor of political science.

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(10) CONTRADICTIONS OF COMMUNISM. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Committee Print, 86th Cong., 1st Sess., 1959. 55 pp. inc. bibliography. $.20.

Exposes many of the inconsistencies in Marxist-Leninist doctrines and promises, as to each other and as against actual performance. A primer on detecting and challenging Communist fallacies in such fields as political-economic equality, religion, internationalism, co-existence, *etc.*

(11) INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM (The Communist Mind). HCUA Committee Print. Staff Consultation with Dr. Fred C. Schwarz. 85th Cong., 1st Sess., 5-29-57. 15 pp. inc. synopsis and index. $.15.

The director of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade describes communism as a ruthless, materialistic doctrine based on denial of all moral and spiritual values and bent on controlling the world by 1973. Possessing superb worldwide organization, communism banks on indifference and naivete of free peoples toward its true nature and objectives.

(12) LANGUAGE AS A COMMUNIST WEAPON. HCUA. Consultation with Dr. S. T. Possony. 86th Cong., 1st Sess., 3-2-59. 53 pp. inc. synopsis and index. $.20.

Shows how, since about 1935, every Communist utterance carries a double meaning: (a) revolutionarily activating to the party faithful, and (b) soothing and paralyzing to their uninitiated opponents. Many examples of two-headed terminology include "peace" for ultimate Communist victory, "democracy" for dictatorship of the proletariat and "liberation" for enslavement by communism. Important for true understanding of Communist literature since Lenin.

(13) WORDSMANSHIP: Semantics as a Communist Weapon. Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom. Committee Print. 87th Cong., 2d Sess., 1961. 18 pp. $.15.

Essentially a sequel to preceding item; also by Dr. Possony.

(14) THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE, by J. Edgar Hoover. Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom. 87th Cong., 1st Sess., Senate Doc. 59. 9-23-61. 6 pp. $.05.

"Party line" is defined as the sum total of all party demands at any given time and place—local, national or international—designed to promote the world revolution as directed by Moscow. Summarizes the 1961 party line on such issues as foreign policy, labor relations, education, *etc.*, and explains why the line often apparently accords with legitimate, non-Communist reforms.

(15) PATTERNS OF COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE. HCUA. 86th Cong., 1st Sess., House Doc. 119, Jan., 1959. 86 pp. inc. index. $.25.

Another study by FBI chief Hoover, detailing a series of cases in Bureau files involving Iron Curtain "diplomats," "trade delegates" and "cultural" exchangees operating under false colors as spies, provocateurs and recruiters of others for such services through bribery, extortion and, whenever expedient to the cause, any other crime in the book. A kind of anthology of *true* mystery stories.

Part II—For More Advanced Study

A. Ideology

(16) MARXIST CLASSICS: See. A of Part I of *The Communist Conspiracy*. 84th Cong., 2d Sess., House Report 2240, 5-29-56. 202 pp.

This section of an encyclopedic multi-volume work prepared by the HCUA contains Marx's *Communist Manifesto* and selections from the key writings of Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev interlarded with antiseptic commentaries by the Committee and other writers. An excellent source book.

(17) FACTS ON COMMUNISM: Vol. I, COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY. HCUA. 86th Cong., 2d Sess., House Doc. 336, Dec., 1959. 135 pp. plus index. $.45.

Vol. I of a two-volume report; supplements previous item, explaining such features of Marxism as the Class Struggle, Dialectic Materialism, Revolution and Revolutionary Organization, and the difference between the "Socialist revolution" and other revolutions. Largely the work of Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, once a fugitive from Nazism, now professor of political science at Notre Dame University.

(18) KHRUSHCHEV'S STRATEGY AND ITS MEANING FOR AMERICA. A Study Presented by the Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom., prepared by the Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania. Committee Print, 86th Cong., 2d Sess., 1960. 40 pp. $.15.

A masterly clarification of the party line as developed by Khrushchev beginning with his speech at the 20th Party Congress, 1956, and effectively promoted by his US visit in 1959 as an apostle of "peaceful co-existence"—on Soviet terms.

(19) ANALYSIS OF THE KHRUSHCHEV SPEECH OF JAN. 6, 1961. Hearing before Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom. 87th Cong., 1st Sess., Senate Doc. 46. Testimony of Dr. S. T. Possony, 6-16-61. 101 pp. inc. appendices and index. $.30.

A sequel to previous document (18). Comprehensive, but skillfully and lucidly summarized in the last one and one-half pages.

B. Practicality

(20) COMMUNIST PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE (BRAINWASHING). HCUA. Staff Consultation with Edward Hunter. 85th Cong., 2d Sess., 3-13-58. 26 pp. $.15.

Hunter, a foreign correspondent of 30 years' experience and author of several revealing books, states: "I have been watching developments under communism in other parts of the world, and now I see exactly the same developments here in America," *i. e.*, breaking down of absolute standards of right and wrong in favor of the materialist creed that everything changes and that what is right or wrong changes as well. Personnel directors nowadays tend to hire for ability to 'get along" rather than for leadership qualities, initiative and personal integrity. Such attitudes soften up both our individual and collective ability, and even our desire, to resist Communist advances. Evidence is found in behavior of many US servicemen captured by the Reds in Korean War. (*Cf.* next document.)

(21) TECHNIQUE OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA. Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom. Committee Print. 86th Cong., 2d Sess., 38 pp. inc. Attorney General's list of organizations designated as subversive. $.15.

A catalogue of tactics highly developed to win over the peoples of the free world to accept totalitarian thought and practice without their realizing it (*e. g.*, by infiltration and manipulation of existing governments and institutions, by setting up new organizations as fronts for pro-Communist objectives, by exploiting diplomatic, cultural-commercial exchanges for prestige and/or espionage purposes, by inciting both internal and international fears and rivalries, *etc., ad infinitum.*) Shows the subtler, long-run phase of the same basic strategy used for short-run purposes by Chinese Reds on US prisoners in the Korean War (see previous item).

(22) INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom. Committee Print, 83d Cong., 1st Sess., 7-30-53. 50 pp. $.20.

Shocking story of investigation into Soviet agents' infiltration into key policy-making and information-stealing positions before, during and since World War II with little hindrance from executive superiors, and in the face of repeated exposures by the FBI and other security agencies. Names names (*e. g.*, Alger Hiss in State Department, Irving Kaplan in Treasury Department; also Institute of Pacific Relations and American Communications Association.) A special application of the more generalized item above (21).

(23) MANIPULATION OF PUBLIC OPINION BY ORGANIZATIONS UNDER CONCEALED CONTROL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HCUA. 87th Cong., 1st Sess., House Report 1282, 11-30-61. 217 pp. (Re: National Assembly for Democratic Rights, *et al.*) Pt. 1: $.65; Pt. 2: $1.00.

A complete description through subpoenaed witnesses (pro and con) of the formation of a Communist-front organization to nullify the Internal Security Act, the Smith Act and the Supreme Court decision of 6-5-61 upholding provisions in those acts requiring Communists to register themselves and their activities. Names names, (*e. g.*, Gus Hall, John J. Abt, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, the Rev. William Howard Melish and the Rev. Richard Morford). Story is adequately summarized in Part I of this two-part report, pp. 137-151. (Another special application of item No. 21.)

(24) NEW DRIVE AGAINST THE ANTI-COMMUNIST PROGRAM. 87th Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing before Sen. Int. Sec. Subcom., 7-11-61. Printed for use of the Committee on the Judiciary. 82 pp. inc. appendices and index. $.25.

Edward Hunter again takes the stand to describe a new phase of Soviet-directed psychological warfare—an all-out campaign to discredit, or, if possible, destroy as "extremists," and worse, all persons and organizations critical of communism, however sincerely and convincingly. Touched off by a manifesto from Moscow on December 5, 1960, following the world party congress of November, excerpts from which are given in Appendix 1. Soon taken up not only by the Red press itself but by the New York *Times*, Washington *Post* and other prestige journals, examples of which are given in additional appendices. This document is a fitting wrap-up for a systematic study of the enemy confronting us.

Group Two:

Reprints from HUMAN EVENTS

The 18 items listed in this group can be ordered by writing to *Human Events*, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. Prices are:

- Two-page articles: 15 cents each; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5.
- Four-page articles: 20 cents each; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5.

Larger quantities are still more economical.

Order by title, volume number, issue number and date of publication.

Vol. XIV, 1957

(1) THE TRUTH ABOUT REUTHER: Sir Galahad's Common Cause With the Reds, by J. B. Matthews, first Research Director of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). No. 23; June 8. 4 pp.

Proof of Communist leanings of all three Reuther brothers is indicated by (a) continued strong support of their activities from the Communist press, and (b) their own published statements, some of which are quoted here verbatim.

(2) WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE, by Harold B. Wess, American University. No. 29; July 20. 4 pp.

Present trends of (a) government taxing and spending, and (b) labor union featherbedding contribute to an inflation spiral that will destroy the middle class, not alerted by leaders of public opinion. (Condensed in *The Reader's Digest*, Sept., 1957, p. 54.)

(3) WHAT IS 'LAW OF THE LAND'? by former Indiana Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill. No. 40; October 5. 4 pp.

The cliche that "the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is" is untrue. The Court in school segregation cases upset long-established law in violation of its constitutional powers. Moreover, any court's judgment in a particular case is *law* only as to the parties in that case.

Vol. XV, 1958

(4) THE PATH TO FREEDOM: Cut Taxes and Halt Inflation, by Douglas MacArthur, No. 11; March 17. 4 pp.

Also decries growth of government "services" that stifle private initiative.

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(5) GUIDED MINDS: ARE AMERICAN CHILDREN BEING CONDITIONED FOR 'TOGETHERNESS'? by Emily C. Hammond, legislative researcher. No. 23; June 9. 4 pp.

Freudian "motivation research" tests, used in schools as "counseling," plant abnormal ideas in both normal and abnormal student minds, the results being kept secret from both students and parents; also are potential tools for government-directed conformity.

Vol. XVI, 1959

(6) 'UNDERSTANDING'—PLAYING THE SOVIETS' GAME, by Edward J. Janisch, formerly of Pennsylvania State Teachers' College. No. 14; April 8. 2 pp.

History has shown that uncritical "understanding" between nations of itself never prevented war, including World War II. Properly defined understanding involves mutual trust and comprehension, correct information and exchange of intelligence, all of which are both impossible and dangerous to us in dealing with Communists either internally or internationally.

(7) THE HYPOCRISY OF 'LIBERALISM': Why 'Deplore' Communism While Embracing Collectivism? by E. Merrill Root, Earlham College. No. 27, I; July 8. 2 pp.

"Liberalism" works to make communism seem only a bad means to a good end. It even teaches that opponents of collectivism are "well along the road to mental illness" (Overstreet); that "government is the tool . . . to carry Christian principles into effect" (Senator Joseph S. Clark).

(8) BRAINWASHING IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS, by E. M. Root. No. 32; August 12. 4 pp.

Professor Root analyzes 11 American history textbooks in current use to show how they interpret US history as a class struggle by "the masses" to overcome constitutional barriers to "democracy," and depict the Founding Fathers as self-seeking plutocrats.

(9) CAN UNION POWER BE CURBED? by Edward H. Chamberlain, Harvard University. No. 38, II; Sept. 23. 2 pp.

It can be by an aroused public realization that labor is no longer the underdog, as it was before FDR; that control of labor monopoly (because of effects of non-control on inflation spiral) is even more important than control over business monopoly, which has been government-controlled for many years.

Vol. XVII, 1960

(10) SHAMEFUL SUMMIT: The Story of Roosevelt at Yalta, by George N. Crocker, author of *Roosevelt's Road to Russia.* No. 4; January 28. 4 pp.

FDR's obstinate and fatuous deference toward Stalin, against all competent advice, made the Soviet Union the dominant power in Europe and Asia.

(11) ROOSEVELT'S FATAL ERROR: How I Tried to Prevent It, by George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, as told to George Fowler. No. 12; II; March 24. 4 pp.

FDR refused to consider a peace feeler from anti-Hitler German leaders that would have ended the war a year sooner and prevented dismemberment of Germany.

(12) THE CHURCH AND POLITICS, by J. Howard Pew, industrialist and prominent layman. No. 18, IV; May 5. 2 pp.

Organizations of Protestant church "spokesmen," especially the National and World Councils of Churches, by taking stands on non-religious issues (usually on the Left), confuse and alienate many sincere Christians who dissent on legitimate, conscientious, non-religious grounds.

(13) FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION, by Edna Lonigan. No. 41, II; October 13. 2 pp.

Congressmen from states that would pay most and receive least under the 1960 school-aid bill voted for it because mass pressure groups are strongest there, favoring Federal aid in everything and therefore Federal control as against local self-government.

Vol. XVIII, 1961

(14) ENCROACHING GOVERNMENT CONTROLS, by Ronald Reagan. No. 29; II; July 21. 4 pp.

A movie star describes the organization of Communist cells in Hollywood, subverting the motion picture industry to spread propaganda around the world through Harry Bridges' maritime union. Simultaneous Red line internally is gradually to make the US so centralized, like Russia, as to leave no ground for further resistance; *e. g.*, through Federal aid to education, medical care and agriculture, and growing bureaucracy, with taxes to match.

(15) WHAT DID JESUS BELIEVE ABOUT WEALTH?: The True Social Gospel Rejects Collectivism, by the Rev. Irving E. Howard, Freedoms Foundation Award winner. No. 51; IV; December 22. 2 pp.

Jesus was for neither rich nor poor as such, but for all men and their spiritual development as individuals. All His teachings and parables show that man is obligated to share his blessings with others by voluntary personal compassion, not by compulsory justice or law. Sin lies not in honest acquisition of private wealth but in its use for selfish purposes.

(16) J. EDGAR HOOVER'S YEARS OF FRUSTRATION, by Willard Edwards, Chicago *Tribune* correspondent in Washington. No. 52; III; December 29. 4 pp.

Ever since assignment to protect us from espionage, subversion and sabotage in 1938, the FBI has been repeatedly balked by executive agencies from the White House down, despite mounting proofs of spies, both in Iron Curtain diplomatic corps and in our own government services.

Vol. XIX, 1962

(17) U. N. HYPNOSIS: 'We Must Support the UN, We Must Support the UN . . . ' by Richard J. Whalen. No. 8, II; February 24. 2 pp.

At least 20 member states are "nations" in name only, and the 50 smallest have a total population 15 per cent less than that of the US. Yet they can outvote us 50 to 1, and in effect have directed our foreign policy for years at our expense, as in Angola, Goa, the Congo, *etc.*

(18) 'THE LIBERAL PAPERS': Surrender on the Installment Plan, by the Editors. No. 13, VII; March 31. 2 pp.

Self-revealing quotations from this anthology of the intellectual Left.

Group Three:

Reader's Digest Articles

Out of some 1,500 articles published in the past 4½ years by the world's most widely read monthly those listed below have been chosen for their particular and pressing significance for us today. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are available immediately in reprint form from the Reprint Editor, Pleasantville, New York. The others may be ordered specially at slightly higher cost, depending on the length of article and number ordered.

(1) A CHALLENGE TO AMERICANS, by Bruce Catton. March, 1958, p. 25. Condensed from *This Week.*

Teddy Roosevelt preached—and practiced—the strenuous life to stay lively—and alive—physically, mentally and spiritually. Can we follow suit? We better had.

(2) CAN WE ESCAPE INFLATION? by Senator Harry F. Byrd. October, 1958, p. 56.

The threat to *everybody's* savings grows steadily. The famous senatorial fiscal expert says the most important single step in preventing it is to stop the government's borrowing beyond its ability to pay, which creates "money" faster than our ability to produce goods.

(3) DON'T LET FREEDOM SLIP AWAY! Condensed from an address by Ezra Taft Benson, then Secretary of Agriculture. July, 1959, p. 43.

"Once power is concentrated, even for helpful purposes, it is all there, in one package, where it can be grabbed. . . . If this trend continues, the states may be left hollow shells, operating primarily as the field districts of Federal departments. . . . A dollar cannot make the round trip to Washington and back without shrinking in the process."

(4) THE GREAT 20th CENTURY REVOLUTION, by Rev. R. L. Bruckberger, wartime chaplain of the French underground and author of *The Image of America.* October, 1959, p. 37.

Henry Ford promoted the only modern revolution to have achieved its aim. By foregoing mountainous profits and inventing a new kind of human organization he enabled workers to earn, not rob, a fair share in the fruits of free enterprise.

(5) THE KREMLIN'S BID FOR THE WORLD'S YOUTH, by Frederic Sondern, Jr. March, 1960, p. 113.

At the World Youth Festival in 1959 in Vienna the Soviets scored a carefully planned and lavishly staged propaganda victory over the untrained, unorganized and unsophisticated delegates from the rest of the world.

(6) AMERICA, WAKE UP!* by General Carlos P. Romulo, former President of the UN General Assembly and former Philippine Ambassador to the United States. November, 1960, p. 48.

A wise and loyal friend of the United States warns us: The cold war is *real* war. . . . It is far later than we know. . . . The Reds can win without changing their tactics. . . . We cannot win without changing ours. . . . We must assume the offensive. . . . To stand still is to continue to lose ground. Can we afford to ignore this urgent appeal?

(7) WORLD WAR III HAS ALREADY START-ED!* January, 1961, p. 36.

I. The Communists' Master Plan for Conquest. Condensation by Max Eastman of *Protracted Conflict,* by R. Strausz-Hupe, W. R. Kintner, *et al.*

II. The "Shock Troops" and How They Fight, by Eugene Lyons, United Press correspondent in Russia 1928-1934.

(8) WARNING TO THE UN: ADMIT RED CHINA AT YOUR PERIL! by Arthur W. Radford, Admiral, USN (Ret.), former Commander of the Pacific Fleet and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1953-1957. October, 1961, p. 49.

Admission of the outlaw Chinese regime, already officially under indictment by the UN as an aggressor, would be the most catastrophic event since Munich, and would result in the destruction of the UN Charter as originally written.

(9) WHAT'S HAPPENED TO PATRIOTISM?* Condensed from a speech by Dr. Max Rafferty, Superintendent of Schools, La Canada, Calif. October, 1961, p. 107.

If present high school youth had been taught love of country instead of "life adjustment," they would know that their country and themselves are in danger, and what to do about it. We must educate for survival, as earlier generations were from Bunker Hill to Iwo Jima.

(10) THE INSIDIOUS CAMPAIGN TO SILENCE ANTI-COMMUNISTS,* by Wm. R. Kintner, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, former CIA planning officer. May, 1962, p. 84.

The Kremlin has snatched up the furor over "extremists" to split the US in two and discredit both liberals and conservatives who urge intelligent, tough-minded realism in exposing the world conspiracy. Worse yet, it has recruited many who would oppose the strategy if they comprehended the facts.

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